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WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS! SIXPENCE.

Long Tom on Popworth's Kop.



"NOW THEN, SISTERS, DO GET IN, PLEASE!": A SCENE AT THE BOMBARDMENT OF LADYSMITH.

FROM A SKETCH BY MR. G. LYNCH.

The late Colonel Dick-Corryngham persuading the Nuns who had nursed him to take shelter in their convent cellar when the shell-fire was growing too severe to be pleasant.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

More correspondents, home and foreign, honour me by criticising my advocacy of British policy in South Africa. One of these, who signs himself "Justitia," seeks to persuade me that Austria has "as much right to the basin of the Danube as England to the basin of the Thames." I am no juggler with basins, and I cannot follow my correspondent's doctrine of inherent rights. I am not aware that the basin of the Thames rose up in armed resistance to the English occupation, as Bosnia and Herzegovina rose against the Austrian occupation, decreed by the Berlin Congress against the wishes of the inhabitants, and carried out by an army of over 200,000 men. Taking Lord Rosebery's figures, I said the number was a quarter of a million, but on inquiry into the Austrian statistics, published in the *Times*, I find it was exactly 208,000, a greater force than we are employing for the subjugation of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. I cited the Austrian case lately, and also the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine by Germany, to show that nations who have extended their borders for military reasons, and without any reference to the wishes of the peoples thus absorbed, are not morally qualified to throw stones at England. "Justitia" disagrees with me, and apparently thinks we are the only oppressors who deserve to be pelted.

This state of mind inspires some queer ideas of historical fact. "Justitia" informs me that Germany had a moral right to possess herself of Alsace and Lorraine, because those provinces were peopled by "pure Germans." The people of the Channel Islands are mainly French. Does "Justitia" suppose they are yearning to become French citizens? Alsace had been French territory for two centuries, and in that time the Alsations had grown so intensely French in sympathy and tradition that nothing short of the crushing defeat of France in 1870 could have secured their acquiescence in German rule. They were the spoils of the victor; but to talk about the victor's moral right to the spoils, by way of showing up in darker colours the British oppression of the Dutch in South Africa, is the most eccentric notion of justice yet revealed to me. We took the Cape by right of conquest, quite as valid as the German or the Austrian right. For some years the government of the Cape was one of the worst fiascos of the Colonial Office, that unhappy department sinning in obstinate ignorance of the needs and the sentiments of Dutch and English settlers alike. Blunders just as bad were made in every part of our Colonial Empire. But the old system is dead. Self-government has effaced every vestige of it in Canada and Australia. For thirty years Cape Colony has governed itself on the principle of absolute equality for the white races; and if Mr. Kruger had administered the independence of the Transvaal for the last twenty years on the same principle, we should have no quarrel with him to-day.

Of all this "Justitia" is either unaware or disdainful. It is enough for him that this country is the eternal wrong-doer. He applauds the Cape Dutch, who "in general," he says, "object to English rule," though not in one iota of their purely local affairs do they live under English rule. I am not acquainted with my correspondent's nationality. Probably he is an alien who frankly detests us, or is as incapable of measuring the true proportions of history as the writer of a postcard from Brussels, who tells me that the "whole world" knows the authors of this war to be the Johannesburg financiers. I envy the "whole world" the gratification of its feelings by an excitable Belgian, who scribbles "Vivent les Boers!" on his postcard, and thinks he has settled the matter. Probably he has already adorned the vacant spaces on the Brussels hoardings and the walls of railway waiting-rooms with this concise summary of statesmanlike wisdom. It may be that "Justitia" is an Englishman after Dean Kitchin's own heart, for there are a few Englishmen, lay and clerical, who seem to imagine that justice will triumph only when the British Empire has been given away piecemeal with copies of the Dean of Durham's sermons.

Why does not some enterprising publisher, Mr. Grant Richards or Mr. John Lane, start a series, entitled, "The Humours of Anglophobia," edited by "Justitia," with a moral preface by Dean Kitchin? This would enable the editor to amplify his novel suggestion that our sympathy with the smaller States of Europe is dictated by hypocritical cunning. We don't care about the independence of Belgium and Holland; all we want is "to weaken Germany's and Austria's seaboard." We did not help the cause of Italian unity, I suppose, for the sake of Italy, or befriended Kossuth for the sake of Hungarian liberty—it was only to annoy Austria. Some distinguished Switzers have lately assured their countrymen that, in this Transvaal quarrel, it is not England who is the reactionary oppressor, but Mr. Kruger. Moreover, they have recalled the fact that for a century England has been the asylum for every refugee from European despotism. Simple-minded Switzers! They do not know that our welcome to the political refugees is sheer hypocrisy, and that our real object is to cheat

rival Powers out of their rightful seaboard and basins, though we do not hesitate to claim the Thames as our lawful property!

We talk of liberty, forsooth! Have we not "dismissed" Dean Kitchin from his chaplaincy to the Durham Corporation? True, he resigned the post; but my correspondent at Breslau knows that it was dismissal, not resignation. This is the way Continental opinion is informed as to our affairs. My Breslau friend is anxious to assure me that he did not wish to cast any aspersions on our national spirit. When he complained of our "brag and bluster," he was thinking of the music-halls, and he now expresses his warm admiration of the fortitude which the nation shows in the face of reverses. I publish this explanation with pleasure, merely remarking that the music-hall is even less trustworthy as a guide to sound public feeling than Dean Kitchin or Mr. Stead. My correspondent asks me to believe that the trouble with the Transvaal springs from the policy of interference with the concerns of a self-governing community; and he suggests that we have no more right to meddle with the Boers than a despotic Power would have to demand radical changes in the British Constitution. If he will be so good as to grasp the elementary fact that there is no parity between a sovereign State and a dependent State, with its self-government carefully limited by a Convention, he will spare himself a lot of misapprehension. If he will read Mr. Fitzpatrick's book, "The Transvaal from Within," instead of taking his ideas of it from a German paper, he will find the author does not maintain that everything would have gone well for the political rights of the Outlanders had Mr. Kruger been left alone. Further, if he will read the striking article in the *Quarterly Review* for January ("The Years Before the Raid"), he will see that Mr. Kruger, in defiance of the Convention, schemed to absorb Bechuanaland, Matabeleland, Mashonaland, Swaziland, and to extend the Republic to the sea, with the manifest object of creating a great Dutch Power, wholly incompatible with our supremacy in South Africa.

Now I put one question to any Continental critic who is not absolutely blinded by animus. Would any great European State have tolerated the rise on its borders of an unprogressive military caste, with unbounded territorial ambition, with growing armaments provided at the expense of unrepresented taxpayers, most of them subjects of the neighbouring Power, and with a restless policy that kept the frontier in a ferment? Would Bismarck have endured this? So far from crushing the Transvaal, as he would have done, we went on temporising for years, offering Mr. Kruger a port at Kosi Bay, taking no notice of his armaments before or after the Raid, warning him off ground that did not belong to him, but abstaining from interference in the internal affairs of the Transvaal until the position of the Outlanders endangered the peace of South Africa. And what was that interference? Within a month of the outbreak of war our Government had made no preparation for coercion, and all they asked was that Mr. Kruger should grant the five years' franchise and submit the disputed points of the Convention to arbitration!

To say that we were bent on war, when our unreadiness was plain to the universe, is as foolish as to say that the Government are the tools of a clique of millionaires, or that the country is "anti-Christian," and infected by "a bad spirit of Imperialism." These are the phrases that Dean Kitchin contributes to the public education. Perhaps he would think better of us if we had received Mr. Kruger's Ultimatum with humility and withdrawn our troops at his bidding. Mr. Courtney has an idea, which I commend to my American readers. He argues that the Boers have shown such martial virtues that they have established their claim to an absolutely independent nationality. I remember that precisely the same thing was said of the Southern States in the American Civil War. The American people came to the conclusion that the Southern virtues, greatly superior in every sense to those of the Boers, did not justify the destruction of the Union. I have the "bad spirit of Imperialism" so strongly upon me that I can see no virtue in Mr. Kruger and his burghers that entitles them to destroy our dominion in South Africa, on which depend those principles of good government that Mr. Kruger's system would strangle.

It happens that the virtues which excite the admiration of Mr. Courtney are not the qualities which have administered the Transvaal. I am amused by the moral wrath poured upon the Johannesburg financiers when I think of the Netherlands Railway Company, the German and Holland capitalists, who controlled the finances of the Republic and plundered the taxpayers without stint. Their achievements are not advertised on the Continent. Discreet Dutchmen, who appeal to the eternal verities, have excellent reasons for not dwelling on the career of Dr. Leyds, when he was agent for the Netherlands concessionaires, and legal adviser of the Transvaal Government. It is a story of impudent jobbery, that illuminates the public spirit of Mr. Kruger's Outlander contingent, in which, by a touch of exquisite irony, enthusiastic French volunteers are commanded by German officers!

THE TRANSVAAL WAR REVIEWED.

BY A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.

The centre of interest has now been shifted to Modder River, if only for the simple reason that Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener have gone to the front, and have assumed direct control of the operations at that point. This step was preceded last week by a movement under General Macdonald to Koodoosberg, with a view to preventing Boer reinforcements from coming by the drift from Douglas to Magersfontein. The movement was entirely successful, an important position being occupied and maintained against a determined Boer attack. Under orders, however, from Lord Roberts, the force under Macdonald was withdrawn on Feb. 9, much to the disappointment of many who had hoped to see "Fighting Mac" score a smart little victory with his Highland Brigade.

It is easy, however, to find good reasons for Lord Roberts's action. If he be contemplating an immediate advance in force, he will want every man he can get, and the Highland Brigade will be more usefully occupied with him than at Koodoosberg. For the rest, we must be content to await the march of events and the arrival of news. Possibly some hint as to the nature of the coming movement is conveyed by the report that Lord Roberts has personally promised to relieve Mafeking at an early date. His personal addresses of congratulation to the Highland Brigade increased the enthusiasm of many a Scot for the "Hero of Kandahar."

Sir Redvers Buller's third attempt to relieve Ladysmith having proved unsuccessful, the situation, so far as Natal is concerned, is, at the time of writing, very much what it was when this summary went to the printer last week. By many it is believed that Buller has already embarked upon a fourth attempt, there being the same ominous absence of news which marked the advance on the three previous occasions. By others it is thought that the force on the Tugela is for the moment engaged in repelling a flank attack in force which, it is said, the Boers are carrying out against it. But mere conjecture is particularly useless at a juncture when Buller's movements may very probably no longer be independent ones, but simply co-ordinated with those of the larger force now under Lord Roberts's direct supervision at Modder River. It is futile to calculate the chances of the relief of Ladysmith, when quite possibly the present rôle of Buller is merely to contain the Boer forces in Natal, preventing them alike from unduly pressing Ladysmith and from hurrying down to join forces with Cronje for the defence of the Free State.

Of Buller's last effort a very brief record is all that seems necessary in view of the gratifying fact that it involved a comparatively trifling loss. The advance was commenced on Monday, Feb. 5, a feint attack being made to the front of our position by General Wynne's Brigade, which crossed the Tugela at Potgieter's Drift and, with the aid of artillery, made a brilliant demonstration, subsequently retiring to the southern bank of the river without serious loss. Meanwhile the real attack was carried out to the right, the objective being the Vaal Krantz ridge, which is a spur about a mile long at right angles to the Brakfontein ridge. East of Vaal Krantz is a broad hollow valley full of dongas, and beyond it are the heights of Doorn Kloof.

As a preliminary measure, a battery of concealed naval and field guns was posted on Zwart Kop, a steep hill which lies about two miles to the right front of Spearman's Camp. From this battery during the fighting on the 6th a tremendous fire was opened upon the Boer position, in order to cover the infantry advance on Vaal Krantz. The crossing was by a pontoon bridge, which the Royal Engineers constructed under a galling fire in fifty minutes, a feat of which the scientific corps may be justly proud. The force detailed for the attack was General Lyttelton's Brigade, which crossed in the early afternoon, the Durham Light Infantry and the Rifle Brigade leading. The Boer position lay only one thousand yards in front of the bridge, and the Durhams proceeded to rush it at the point of the bayonet. Some of the Boers waited to receive them, but not many, the majority scurrying off in the direction of Doorn Kloof.

For the remainder of Monday and throughout Tuesday and Wednesday the British force occupying Vaal Krantz was subjected to a heavy fire, chiefly from Doorn Kloof, on which, during Monday night, the enemy succeeded in bringing several powerful guns into position. On Tuesday afternoon the Boers made a strong attack, which at first partially succeeded, but was eventually repulsed after half an hour's extremely brisk fighting. By Wednesday evening it had become apparent that the Vaal Krantz position, although by this time reinforcements had arrived and it was very strongly held, was not a very useful one, especially as a balloon reconnaissance had shown the enemy's artillery on Doorn Kloof to command completely the advance to Ladysmith. Accordingly, on Wednesday night Vaal Krantz was evacuated, the force retiring across the river to its former position in rear of Potgieter's Drift.

In Cape Colony a good deal of miscellaneous fighting seems to have taken place last week. As far as can be gathered from the news at present to hand, the Boers are here to some extent taking the offensive, the British forces both at Slingersfontein and at Sterkstroom having been attacked, doubtless with a view to preventing a junction. In the former case our outposts were reported a few days ago to have been driven back on Rensburg, and it is clear that the Boer position near Colesberg is much more strongly held than we were led to believe. It appears that General Clements is now in command at Rensburg, General French having, it is said, been summoned to Modder River. General Gatacre was engaged near Sterkstroom last week, and seems to have held his own.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ARMY PLANS.

The event of the week is the exposition in both Houses of the Government scheme for strengthening our military system. Naturally, the chief burden of this duty fell upon Mr. George Wyndham, the House of Commons, and not the House of Lords, being the Parliamentary paymaster. Broadly speaking, the new proposals are partly designed to meet a sudden emergency and partly to make a permanent change in the military organisation of the country. Mr. Wyndham did not deny that the emergency part of the scheme has the chief importance, and that a thorough reform of the Army administration must be postponed to a season when we are not at war. He made it clear at the outset that the Government have no intention of resorting to conscription, or even to the modified form of compulsion provided by the Militia ballot. For the present, at any rate, they have full reliance on the national spirit to make good by voluntary means the deficiencies in our military strength. The backbone of the scheme is, therefore, to be found, not in the Regular but in the auxiliary forces. There are about 109,000 Regular troops now at home, 97,500 Militia, 9000 Yeomanry, and 222,000 Volunteers, a total of 437,500. To these numbers the Government propose to add 30,000 Regulars and 50,000 auxiliaries, making the available force for military defence 517,000 men. Mr. Wyndham expressed the confident belief that this was an under-estimate, and that the grand total would actually be nearer 600,000. The guns, moreover, would be augmented by forty-three new batteries of field and horse artillery, all the weapons of the latest patterns.

This increase of 30,000 Regulars and forty-three batteries represents the permanent element of the project. The Government are encouraged by the accelerated rate of recruiting in the four months since the beginning of the war. It is calculated, moreover, that there are upwards of 200,000 time-expired men in the country—that is to say, soldiers who have left the Army after serving the full period of twelve years with the colours and in the Reserve. The War Office hopes that a considerable proportion of these men, between the ages of thirty and forty-five, will be induced by liberal offers to return to the ranks. There are also Reservists who will be invited to swell the permanent establishment by taking another period of service.

Thus, it is an essential part of the scheme that the permanent addition to the Army shall assure us, always supposing that the conditions of recruiting remain favourable, a large force that can at once take the offensive. Subsequent criticism, especially from Sir Charles Dilke, showed that in the opinion of some experts this section of Mr. Wyndham's statement was scarcely satisfactory. On the subject of officers for the regular Army, the Under-Secretary made the interesting announcement that commissions would be offered to our Colonists. This was more warmly applauded than any other passage in the speech. Further, a certain proportion of Army commissions is to be distributed among the Militia, the Volunteers, all the Universities, and the public schools. As for the auxiliary forces, the Militia are to have the pay of Regulars, to be embodied for three months' training in the spring and summer, with facilities for shooting-practice and for special instruction of their officers. The Yeomanry are also to be encouraged with additional pay, and to be trained as mounted infantry, not as cavalry. The Volunteers are to have an increased capitation grant, a hired transport, the most modern weapons, especially in the Volunteer Artillery, rifle-ranges, and a month's annual training in camp. The standard of efficiency is to be raised, and it is hoped that the public spirit, both of Volunteers and of employers, will co-operate with the Government for the due observance of these conditions.

It was to this part of Mr. Wyndham's statement that criticism was chiefly directed. Doubts were freely expressed as to the feasibility of inducing Volunteers to spend their annual holiday in camp, or of persuading employers to give them the necessary leave at any other season. Sir Alexander Acland-Hood described this branch of the proposals as an attempt to make an Army "by invitation." Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers were to be "invited" to spend part of the year under canvas. Where was the guarantee that they would assemble in sufficient numbers to make the training effective? They were to be "invited" to improve their rifle-shooting. Who could warrant such improvement, or any real facilities for practice, especially in towns? On these points it was admitted that the Government plan was purely tentative, and that the guarantees must be looked for, not in military regulations, but in "the patriotism of a free people." Lord Tweedmouth, however, remarked in the House of Lords that the difficulty about rifle-ranges had been exaggerated, and that the real instruction in marksmanship was needed at shorter ranges, which could be easily secured.

The Service members of the House of Commons cannot be said to have received the proposals as a whole very cordially. They expressed distrust of the experimental and conjectural nature of certain expedients; but this scepticism was, in some cases, frankly ascribed to the belief that conscription is the only safeguard. Sir Charles Dilke met that argument by reminding the House that the Navy is our first line of defence. Mr. Labouchere said he would support the Government if it were clearly understood that the increase of our military strength was not to be permanent. Even Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman hinted a fear that with 30,000 more Regulars and 50,000 more Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers the Government might be tempted to embark on aggressive Imperialism. This is not the serious criticism of the new scheme. What the country desires to know is whether the Government have taken care to employ sufficient force to bring the war to an early and successful conclusion, and whether our military establishment at the close of the war will be adequate to those needs of the Empire not hitherto measured.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

It is about twelve years now since John Clayton, Arthur Cecil, Mrs. John Wood, and other members of a memorable company presented the last of Mr. Pinero's famous old Court farces, "Dandy Dick." You will recall how therein, as in its predecessors, our premier dramatist employed his favourite formula—that of setting a social dignitary in an undignified and ridiculous situation; and how in this case the unfortunate victim of his practical joking was a Dean, who was won over to betting by a horse sister, and was arrested by a village Dogberry while doctoring the "favourite." Well, "Dandy Dick" has now been revived at Wyndham's, and its fun wears pretty well. True, the stable jargon of Georgiana Tidman sounds more than ever false and artificial, the pranks of the Dean's daughters are less and less credible the more they are considered, and some of the minor characters, notably the dyspeptic amorist, seem monstrous caricatures. Still, the stolid rustic policeman and his little wife, who is introducing him constantly to "such a lot of nice new frens," remain as delightful as before, thanks to the pardonable extravagance of Mr. Denny (sole relic of the original cast) and the vivacity of Miss Annie Hughes; and the police-station scene, with the "dear" Dean in the lock-up, provokes the old peals of irresistible laughter. To match, however, the three famous players in the Court production was not an easy task for Mr. Wyndham. His happiest engagement is that of Miss Violet Vanbrugh for the part of Georgiana, though even she finds it hard to compass the broad comedy effects which came so instinctively to Mrs. Wood. As for Mr. Alfred Bishop, externally the very picture of a Dean, he is hardly urbane and unctuous enough, far too melancholy and monotonous, to rival John Clayton, while Mr. Giddens again, unlike Mr. Cecil, simply plays the rascally old butler on the lines of the broadest Vaudeville farce.

The humours of a modern flat have rarely been better exploited than in Mr. Darnley's new Strand farce, "Facing the Music." It is quite a mechanical piece of foolery, no doubt, based on the initial improbability of two residents of the same name dwelling in the same mansions and expecting simultaneously the arrival of an absent wife, and turning on such hackneyed topics as the married man who stops out all night, and has strange adventures with an unknown lady; the newly wedded wife who establishes herself in the wrong husband's rooms, and the blundering detective who arrests respectable citizens for robbery. But these not very novel themes are worked so neatly and ingeniously, the fun is always so fast and furious, and yet so pleasantly innocent, that "Facing the Music" fully deserves a considerable measure of popularity as a harmless and very diverting entertainment. The more so as it is acted admirably. Mr. Frank Statton as a uxorious curate, Mr. Widdicombe as a bland detective, and Miss Bessie Major, cast for a good-natured housekeeper's rôle, all work hard for their author; and there is a pretty contrast between the two wives presented by dainty Miss Lettice Fairfax and breezy Miss Vane Featherstone. But it is Mr. James Welch, so perfectly natural in the quiet moods, so feverishly intense in the excited moments of the miserable husband, who makes the chief histrionic success, and for his performance alone renders Mr. Darnley's play well worth seeing.

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WITH GENERAL FRENCH'S COMMAND.



A PEEP FROM COLES KOP.

From a Sketch by Major H. Hathaway, R.A.M.C., 10th Cavalry Division Staff.

WITH GENERAL FRENCH'S COMMAND.



HAULING THE GUNS UP COLES KOP.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. FREDERIC VILLIERS.

The men of "B" Company, Essex Regiment, thirty men to each rope, ninety in all, dragging up the guns to the top of Coles Kop, 1400 feet above the plain.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

OFFICERS FOR SOUTH AFRICAN SERVICE.

Major Lord Edmund Talbot, M.P., who has been appointed A.D.C. to General French, was born a Howard, being the Duke of Norfolk's younger and only brother, and he exchanged one good name for another when he inherited from "the good Earl of Shrewsbury" a fortune to which the Talbot label had to be attached. Lord Edmund, who sits in Parliament as a Conservative for the Chichester Division of Sussex, went out to South Africa under the auspices of General Buller. Another Volunteer for South Africa who, like Lord Edmund Talbot, belonged to the Regular Army, is Colonel Robert Hunter Murray, C.B., late of the 1st Seaforth Highlanders, who is fifty-three years of age, and has been twice severely wounded, once in the Afghan Campaign of 1878-80, and again at Athara. He was given the command of the 72nd and 79th Regimental Districts last year, and he is an A.D.C. to the Queen.

The part which the Imperial Yeomanry seem destined to play in a campaign against a mobile mounted enemy

of the Portsmouth Division, who is forty-two years of age, and has seen active service in the Sudan; and Colonel Thomas Julian Penrhyn Evans, who was born in 1854. One name belongs to the Royal Marine Artillery—that of Lieutenant-Colonel John Beckwith Leeke, who is fifty-one years of age, and who, when he is at home, has his headquarters at Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

The command of General Woodgate, shot through the temple at Spion Kop, has been assigned to Colonel Arthur Singleton Wynne, C.B., late of the 51st Foot, and Deputy Adjutant-General of the 1st Army Corps in South Africa. In the Afghan War, the old Transvaal War, and the Nile Expedition he tested the powers which now have a larger field of trial. Two other officers remain to be named—Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Saltmarsh, R.G.A., who was born in 1853, and saw his first active service in the Afghan War of twenty years ago; and Major Frederick White, R.M.L.I., who was born in 1861, and has acted as Staff officer at Portsmouth.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL FRENCH.

Lieut.-General French, commanding the Cavalry Brigade in South Africa, is undoubtedly one of the men of the

medal. He had command of that corps at the Diamond Jubilee; and when the City Imperial Volunteers were formed he joined as a private, and was given the rank of Colour-Sergeant. A son of the Rev. B. Gibbons, of Waresley House, Worcestershire, he was born in 1859, educated at Eton and Cambridge, and called to the Bar in 1884. His death has been lamented wherever he was known, and it has deprived the fighting force in South Africa of the services of a most excellent shot.

WAR FUND THEATRICALS.

The Masque and Tableaux arranged by Mrs. Arthur Paget in aid of the Guards' War Fund at Her Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday evening was a very brilliant affair. The programme opened with a series of eleven tableaux, among the most effective being "The New Beauties—the Misses Gunning in the Mall," by Arthur Hacker, in which Mrs. Fowney, Miss Agatha Thynne, the Countess of Craven, Madame van André, Mrs. Philip Martineau, Mr. J. S. Gatty, and Mr. Rolt took part. Then followed the feature of the evening, "The Masque of War and Peace," written by Mr. Louis N. Parker, with music composed by Mr. Hamish MacCunn, who conducted.



THE EQUIVALENT OF SIX BRITISH OFFICERS: MR. MARKS, THE SUSPECTED BOER AGENT, INTERROGATED BY CAPTAIN PERCY SCOTT, COMMANDANT OF DURBAN.

FROM A SKETCH BY MR. G. LYNN.

The Transvaal Government announced that if Mr. Marks were executed, six British officers would be shot in reprisal.

makes particularly welcome the heartiness of the volunteering for service in its ranks. County after county has come forward with offers of men, officered largely from the ranks of retired members of the Regular Army. The Berkshire Yeomanry are fortunate in the services of Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Ricardo, the member of a family that has already given one Guardsman to the campaign—a prisoner now at Colesberg, all because he stopped his horse to pick up a disabled trooper. Captain Graves, Captain Hume, and Captain Stanley Clarke are with the Wiltshire Yeomanry; Captain G. E. B. Wood goes with the Shropshire; Colonel Crabbe with the Worcestershire, and Major Windham Henry Wyndham-Quin in command of the Glamorganshire. The last-named officer is one of the small group of Volunteers who occupy seats in the House of Commons. Major Wyndham-Quin, who is cousin and heir to the Earl of Dunraven, married, in 1885, Eva, daughter of the sixth Earl of Mayo. He was a Major in the 6th Lancers, and he served in the Boer War of 1881.

The name of Major D. T. Laing, commandant of Lord Roberts's bodyguard, recalls the happy tact of the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa in calling to his personal service the members of a local force. The unbounded popularity Lord Roberts has always been able to win and to maintain in past campaigns is evidently going to be his again in the war he has undertaken to conduct at a personal sacrifice his country fully appreciates.

The Royal Marine Light Infantry contribute two officers to our portrait page—Colonel George Thorp Onslow,

moment. John Denton Pinkstone French was born in 1852. He formerly belonged to the 19th Hussars, and is now a Lieutenant-General on the Staff. His former war service was performed during the Nile Expedition of 1884-85, for which he received the medal with two clasps and the bronze star, being also mentioned in despatches.

FORTUNE OF WAR.

The battle of Spion Kop, with its long list of officers in the ranks of the dead, was rendered memorable also by the valour of the Irregulars. Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry fought with the bravest; and in the Imperial Light Infantry, Lieutenant Rudall and Lieutenant Kynoch Shand fell in the front ranks. Also at Spion Kop fell Corporal P. Laurence and Mr. Herbert M. Kingsford, of Thorneycroft's, and also Sergeant Edgar Charles Little—three young men whom the spirit of patriotism and the spirit of adventure led forth to the battle-line and an untimely grave.

Captain John Harvey Armstrong, of the 1st York and Lancaster Regiment, whose portrait is added to-day to those of the wounded in South Africa, was born in 1861, and took his Captaincy in 1895. His name appears on the long list of casualties at Spion Kop.

Colour-Sergeant Edward James Gibbons, of the City Imperial Volunteers, who died on board the *Briton* on Jan. 25, was the senior Captain of the 14th Middlesex (Inns of Court) Volunteers, and held the long-service

The final picture of "Great Britain, her Colonies and Dependencies," which was in reality a procession accompanied by one of Sir Arthur Sullivan's well-known marches, made a splendid termination. The Countess of Westmorland personated Great Britain, the Countess of Huntingdon Australia, and Lady Feodorovna Sturt India, while the other colonies were all equally well represented. Among the royal personages present were the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and several other members of the royal family. During the evening the gross receipts were announced to the audience as amounting to £6500.

THORNEYCROFT'S MOUNTED INFANTRY.

The story of the war in South Africa will always have for one of its most romantic chapters a chronicle of the deeds of Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry. Colonel Thorneycroft himself, who has taught his Volunteers the art of fighting to such excellent purpose, learnt all he knew in the orthodox military school and in the English barracks. The son of a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Queen's Own Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, he was born in 1859. He took his rank as Major last year, and became Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General for Natal, with local rank as Lieutenant-Colonel. With the outbreak of the war his great opportunity came. He organised and trained the band of fighting-men, five hundred strong, of whom so much has been heard throughout the war, and who had their special field-day at Spion Kop.

PERSONAL.

Mr. George Denison Faber, of Belvedere, Harrogate, who has succeeded to Lord Charles Beresford's vacated seat for York, is a son of the late Mr. Charles Wilson Faber, J.P., of Northam House, Berks. He was born in 1852, was educated at Oxford, and called to the Bar in 1879. Eight years later he became Registrar of the Privy Council, resigning the post when he inherited a large fortune from Mr. Montagu. Mr. Faber belongs to a family hitherto known principally in the world of religious polemics; for he is a kinsman of the late Rev. George Stanley Faber, a keen controversialist, with Evangelical principles, and also of Frederick Faber, a universally popular hymn-writer. He married, in 1895, Hilda Georgina, youngest daughter of Sir Frederick Graham of Netherby, who married the eldest daughter of the seventeenth Duke of Somerset.

Mr. Archibald John Scott Milman, C.B., the new Clerk of the House of Commons, is a son of the late Dean of St. Paul's, with a name famous among reviewers. He was born at Reading, was educated at Westminster School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and entered the service of the House of Commons in 1857. He became Second Clerk Assistant in 1870, and Clerk Assistant in 1886, serving in exciting times and under several Speakers. Mr. Milman married Susan Augusta, daughter of Robert Hanbury, of Bolehall, Tamworth; and he has his house within the Palace of Westminster. He has proved himself his father's son by various literary tastes—Lord Byron rhymed the name with "kill man" in connection with a fallacy about the authorship of the *Quarterly* article on Keats—and he is the author of many excellent articles appearing in the reviews.

Mr. Francis Boxholm Grey Jenkinson, C.B., Second Clerk Assistant at the Table of the House of Commons since 1886, has now taken a move upward, and becomes Clerk Assistant, his predecessor, Mr. Milman, having stepped into the shoes of Sir Reginald Palgrave, the Clerk. Mr. Jenkinson is the son of the late Rev. J. S. Jenkinson, Vicar of Battersea, and his maternal grandfather was Captain the Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., R.N. Mr. Jenkinson was educated at Rugby and at Göttingen, entered the service of the House of Commons in 1866; was called to the Bar in 1869; and married, in 1873, A. E. Harriet, daughter of the Rev. T. C. Griffiths.

Mr. Henry Scott Tuke, newly elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, has been for some years one of its most admired exhibitors. For an island, England has hardly yet come to its rightful own in sea-painting; and Mr. Tuke may be said, therefore, to be a particularly national painter. His triumphs, too, are all with the arts of peace. The only conquests that his pictures show are those of an artist who has mastered the French methods of painting, which he learned to do by his training of two years in the studio of J. P. Laurens in Paris. His own special study has been the flesh tones of bathers in the open air—the "colour of life" caught in all gradations of sunshine and shadow, with a beauty of subtlety that is his own secret and his singular possession. From Paris and Munich—where he has won a gold medal and been bought by the Government—he has had recognitions which his own country, too, has not been behindhand in awarding; for he is one of the few artists of whom the Chantry Trustees have bought a second picture—his "All Hands to the Pumps" and his "August Blue" being hung in the Tate Gallery. Mr. Tuke, whose success in portraits is a secondary one, belongs to a Yorkshire family well known for its services to mental science and to the improved treatment of the insane, was born in York, and had his first art-teaching in London at the

Slade School. He belongs to the Cornish School which has done so much to revive the art of England, and which is already represented in the Academy by Mr. Stanhope Forbes and Mr. Branley; and in Falmouth, where he lives, his popular reputation is less that of a painter than of a yachtsman and the winner of many cups.

Sculpture has made many advances in England of late years, and the strengthening of the living group of sculptors at Burlington House by the addition of Mr. Alfred Drury is altogether an excellent sign. The new Associate of the Royal Academy, who has men like Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Onslow Ford, and Mr. Frampton for colleagues at Burlington House, belongs, to just the right degree, to the idyllic school. He is decorative rather than realistic, respecting in all ways the limitations of his material. The exquisite heads with which visitors to Academy exhibitions are familiar do not belong to this day and country only. They are classics of their kind; and the maker of them is fitly rewarded by the Academic honours which have come to

hieroglyphs, and the statue is unrecognised and unnoticed by those who pass by it. Even admirers of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, of the Town Hall at Colchester, or the new Guildhall at Cambridge, may require to be told that they owe these very excellent designs to the architect who now adds to his name the letters "A.R.A."

Sir William Wilson Hunter, the distinguished writer on India, who died on Feb. 7, was the son of Mr. A. Galloway Hunter, and was born in 1840. In 1861 he entered the Bengal Civil Service, and ten years later was Under-Secretary to the Government of India, between the years 1869 and 1883. He planned and executed the statistical survey of India, as Director-General. From 1882 he was President of the Indian Education Commission, and from 1881 to 1887 he was a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. He was repeatedly thanked in despatches by the Government of Bengal, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State for India

for his eminent services. Among his greater works, besides the statistical survey, are the "Imperial Gazette of India" and "The Indian Empire." He found time during his many labours for lighter literary work. One little volume of his, "The Old Missionary," achieved a remarkable circulation.

Baron von Ernsthausen, who died at Surbiton on Jan. 25, was the leader of the German colony in London, which he presided over for many years. He was also president of the German Athenæum and of the Liederkrantz, and was a gifted amateur pianist. He spent many years in India, and during the Mutiny served as a volunteer. He enjoyed the respect of many City friends. At his funeral, which took place at Surbiton Cemetery, many distinguished Germans were present, including Major-General von Kelchstein, Baron von Lindenfels, German Consul in London, and a representative of Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador. The Rev. F. de L. Marsh conducted the burial service, and at the close the Rev. A. Metzhöld, of St. George's Lutheran Church, Surbiton, delivered an address.

The death of Sir William Duguid Geddes, LL.D., deprives the University of Aberdeen of a distinguished Principal and Vice-Chancellor. Sir William, who had acted for fifteen years in these capacities, was born in 1828, and married Rachel, daughter of W. White, in 1859. He began his education at Elgin Academy, but commenced as a student his association with Aberdeen University. In 1853 he became Rector of Aberdeen Grammar School, but in two years' time he was back at the University as Professor of Greek.

Sir William, who had his knighthood in 1892, was the author of a number of books useful to students, including a Greek Grammar, "Principles of Latinity," "The Philologic Uses of the Celtic Tongue," and "The Problem of the Homeric Poems." By a very large number of pupils all the world over, Sir William Geddes—"Homer," as he was affectionately styled by the Aberdeen undergraduates—will be regretted. Apart from the mere routine of the work of the University, he took a vital interest in individual students. Although he himself belonged to a time when the Scottish pilgrim to the "arenas of the South," as he called them, was a thing unknown, he was quick to recognise the advantage of a course at Oxford or Cambridge for Scotch students, and did much to encourage and to help promising pupils to proceed thither after they had taken their degree at the Northern University. In him, Aberdeen University loses a picturesque and striking personality. He was, one might almost say, *ultimus Romanorum*, as he was probably the last representative of a professoriate recruited from the ranks of the parish schoolmasters, to whom Scotland owes so much.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
MR. A. J. S. MILMAN,
New Clerk of the House of Commons.



Photo. Russell.
MR. F. B. G. JENKINSON,
New Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons.



Photo. Mearns.
MR. G. DENISON FABER,
New M.P. for York.



Photo. Bassano.
MR. J. BELCHER,
New A.R.A.



Photo. Bolland.
MR. H. S. TUKE,
New A.R.A.



Photo. Ritchie.
MR. A. DRURY,
New A.R.A.



Photo. Russell.
THE LATE SIR W. W. HUNTER.



Photo. Vignier, Carlbad.
THE LATE BARON VON ERNSTHAUSEN.

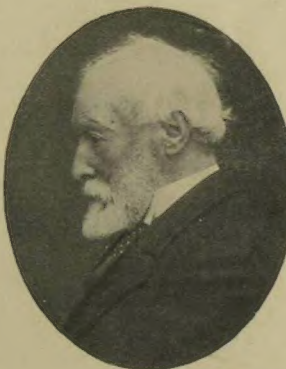
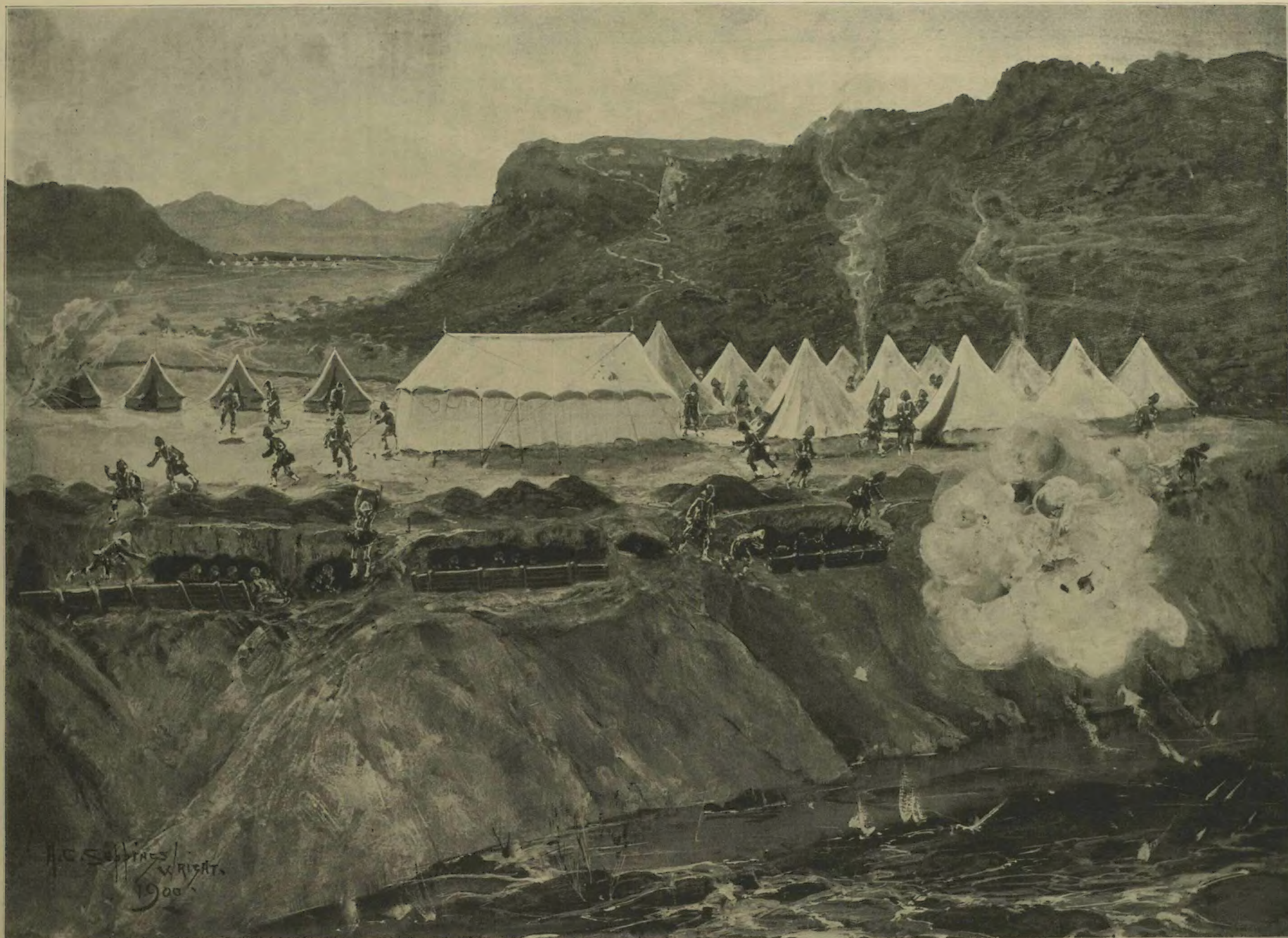


Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE SIR W. D. GEDDES.

him while he is still in the prime of his life and his art. Mr. Drury began his training at the Oxford School of Art, continued it at South Kensington, where he took three gold medals, and completed it in Paris, where he spent four years as a pupil and assistant of M. Dalou. His bronze "Circe" is in the possession of the Leeds Corporation, and his "Griselda" was bought for the nation by the Chantry Fund trustees.

Mr. John Belcher, the architect newly added to the ranks of the Academy, has a high name within the limits of his own profession, though it may suffer in some degree from the indifference with which the general public has always regarded the personal side of architecture. The names of the designers of the greatest buildings in England, as in other countries, are unknown—an anonymity not common to any other enduring works of art. Mr. Pugin, we know, managed to work his initials into the decoration of the Houses of Parliament when he was a young designer in Barry's office, and Mr. Street's statue appears among the adornments of the Law Courts. But the initials are by now mere



A WARM DAY AT LADYSMITH: THE GORDONS TAKING COVER.

FROM A SKETCH BY MR. G. LYNCH.

MR. LYNCH WRITES: On Friday, Dec. 1, the Boers treated us to a more than usually severe bombardment. I was watching with Colonel Dick-Cunyngham from the top of a little kopje which rose just behind our bungalow. The enemy began by firing at the position occupied by the Natal Carbineers on our extreme left, and worked to the right. We could see through our telescopes which way Long Tom was pointing, and could calculate where the next shot would fall. As the fire neared the Gordons' tents, Colonel Dick-Cunyngham ordered the men to their shelters under the river-bank, and soon the shells were falling ineffectually into the empty camp.



Photo. Knight, Aldershot.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL J. D. P. FRENCH, COMMANDING THE CAVALRY DIVISION IN SOUTH AFRICA.



NEW ZEALANDERS AT WORK WITH GENERAL FRENCH'S COLUMN.

FACSIMILE SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. FREDERIC VILLIERS.

The New Zealanders gallantly charged the enemy on a kopje near Singersfontein after coming to the assistance of the Yorkshire Regiment, who were defending the place. One Boer was bayoneted on the verge of the kopje; the rest of the enemy fled from the hill. The New Zealanders were thanked for their plucky conduct by General French.—EXTRACT FROM MR. VILLIERS'S LETTER.



COLONEL THORNYCROFT OF THORNYCROFT'S MOUNTED INFANTRY, THE OFFICER IN COMMAND ON SICHUAN AFTER HAVING GENERAL W. D. DILLER WAS A WOUNDED
 I. J. F. M. D. DILLER, LENT BY THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "SICHUAN"
 Colonel Thornycroft's retirement was justified by General Diller, who congratulated him on his successful command.



A TRAIN CROSSING THE TEMPORARY BRIDGE AT MODDER RIVER.

Photograph by Surgeon-Major Deceor.



WITH GENERAL FRENCH AT COLESBERG: SENDING UP AMMUNITION FOR THE GUNS ON COLES KOP.

FACSIMILE SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. FREDERIC VILLIERS.

The distance is 1400 feet from the camp on the plain below. Half-way up the hill the load is guided from the projecting rock to its destination.—EXTRACT FROM MR. VILLIERS'S LETTER.

The Red Hill, Key of the Position where the outposts were driven back.
 Tschite Shell.
 Philippstown Wagon Road.
 Gibraltar Kop, (Lyddite Shell) behind in Town Boer laager Railway Boer Hospital.
 Kopje on which the Berkshire division loomed with the Boers, who are only 300 yards away.
 Colesberg. Nardals Point Junction. Railroad.
 Town of Colesberg.
 German Camp (Boers).
 Boer Camp.
 The Blue Hill, taken by the Shell Household Cavalry, Coles captured by Boers.
 Slingsfontein, Position which New Zealanders defended.
 Poyman's Farm.
 Railway to Bruckburg.
 Dore's Hill British Lyddite mine.



General View.

CUTTING OFF THE BOERS' RETREAT: GENERAL FRENCH'S REMARKABLE POSITION AT COLESBERG, FROM COLES KOP.

SKETCH BY MR. FREDERIC VILLIERS, ARTIST, MR. FREDERIC VILLIERS.

In the foreground the British forces stretch to Slingsfontein, some thirty-six miles. The most remarkable feat of the campaign was the getting up of 15-pounders on Coles Kop, some 1,700 feet above the plain. At this elevation the field-guns can be trained to drop shells into the Boer camp at 9,000 yards.

OFFICERS FOR SOUTH AFRICAN SERVICE.



Photo, Russell.

COLONEL P. EVANS
(Royal Marine Light Infantry).



Photo, Russell.

COLONEL OSMOW
(Royal Marine Light Infantry).



Photo, Russell.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. R. LEEFE
(Royal Marine Artillery).



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

MAJOR D. T. LAING
(Commandant, Lord Roberts's Bodyguard).



Photo, Knight.

COLONEL WYNNE
(Successor to General Woodgate).



Photo, Barnard.

LORD EDMUND TALBOT, M.P.
(Appointed A.D.C. to General French).



Photo, West on.

COLONEL R. H. MURRAY
(Late 1st Seaforth Highlanders, Volunteer).



Photo, Evans.

COLONEL SUTHERLAND
(In Charge of Howitzer Detachment).



Photo, Russell.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. C. RICARDO
(Commanding Berkshire Yeomanry).



Photo, Russell.

CAPTAIN G. E. B. WOOD
(Shropshire Yeomanry).



Photo, Russell.

COLONEL CHABBE
(Worcestershire Yeomanry).



Photo, Russell.

CAPTAIN GRAVES
(Wiltshire Yeomanry).



Photo, Russell.

CAPTAIN HUME
(Wiltshire Yeomanry).



Photo, Barnard.

MAJOR WYNDHAM-QUIN, M.P.
(Commanding Glamorganshire Imperial Yeomanry).



Photo, Russell.

CAPTAIN STANLEY CLARKE
(Wiltshire Yeomanry).



Photo, O'Neil.

MAJOR WHITE, R.M.L.I.
(On Special Service).

LADIES' PAGE.

Court mourning has been graciously cancelled by the Queen for the Dublin Drawing-Room just held, and before the date of the first one at Buckingham Palace the present mourning for the royal family's relatives will be over.



A HANDSOME TEA-GOWN OR DINNER-DRESS.

But private mourning is so extensive that the London Court is likely to be a very "black" function as regards dress. Perhaps it may be suggested to those attending that they should purposely eschew black if they are not unfortunately obliged to wear it, in consideration of the numbers who are so compelled. The season is certainly deplorable so far; notwithstanding the Queen's example in ordering the Drawing-Rooms as usual, most people say that it is not in keeping with their own feelings to give even ordinary receptions, and the small dances that are usually a feature of the little season which precedes the real one in town, beginning as soon as Parliament meets, are quite given up. But such a general abandonment of social engagements is so disastrous to tradespeople, and the multitudes that depend for bread on their employment by the rich, that it should be struggled against to some extent. The Speaker's wife's Parliamentary receptions and the ordinary functions at Dublin Castle are abandoned on general public grounds; and neither the Prime Minister nor the Duke of Devonshire gave his usual entertainment at the opening of the Session, because of private bereavements; and so, alas! it often happens. But the rich fabrics for Court gowns are all provided at the great houses, lovely satins and brocades, exquisite embroideries in jewels, padded and embroidered chiffon, and panne cut-out designs, spangled passementeries, and laces for trimmings; and it is to be hoped that those who have no personal need for mourning will adopt these fine artistic productions, for their makers' sakes at any rate.

Her Majesty has just passed over the sixtieth anniversary of her wedding, which took place on Feb. 10, 1840. Of those long years, she spent less than twenty-three as a happy wife, and during the remaining thirty-seven her throne has been a lonely splendour. This is the more touching when we remember what Lord Melbourne said on the occasion of her marriage—that so trying was the position of a Queen Regnant that he did not see how she could exist without a happy "interior." Affectionate and admiring children have done what they could to maintain the home happiness; but the loss of the equal companionship that the husband alone could give must have been an irreparable want through all these anxious years. If the Prince had lived this would have been the diamond wedding anniversary, but it is very rare for both husband and wife to see through sixty years together. One of the Queen's bridesmaids still lives, and is in as good health and as full of ability to do and to think as the Queen herself—the mother of Lord Rosebery, the Duchess of Cleveland.

Talking of bridesmaids of long-set days reminds me that the Hon. Mrs. James Stuart-Wortley, who has just

died, was one of Mrs. Gladstone's bridesmaids. This was an incident in a life-long friendship, and these two illustrious women worked together in many charitable enterprises, especially in the foundation of the East-End nursing home that bears Mrs. Gladstone's name. I believe it was Mrs. Stuart-Wortley who mentioned Miss Nightingale as already a trained nurse, with a great gift of organisation, to her friend the Crimean War Minister, Mr. Sidney Herbert, in the hour of need.

Khaki-coloured hats increase and multiply in the shop-windows, but at present are conspicuously absent from the heads of women who consider the becoming even in the heat of war-fever. Nor are khaki frocks much more in evidence in wear, though the materials in the tone crowd the shop-windows in town. There is one favourable quality in the all-pervading dust-colour—i.e., the possibility of combining any other colour with it. Any and every bright tone is harmonious, and pink and green are exceptionally suitable; so a tie and belt that will save the situation can easily be added if the desire to be up-to-date forces one into the raiment of the campaigner. The popular hats of the hour are florally embellished above everything. Immense flowers are being used for trimming; the iris blossom, in purple or yellow, and "as large as life," seems first favourite. Great clusters of auriculas in dainty mauve and pink tones adorn straw hats, sometimes clustering against soft cloth embroidered crowns, sometimes supported by the aid of huge bows of ribbon so as to stand above a flat crown of straw. Poppies, made in silk, chiefly in green and pink tones, always far larger than the finest natural blossom, immense orchids in the rich mauve that is the leading tone of the exotic bloom, auriculas on a scale of size as though seen through a microscope by the maker—in short, huge flowers of every description are the distinguishing feature of the new chapeaux. I must not omit to mention the newest of all such decorations—namely, flowers made in transparent mousseline, roses especially. The superposed tinted leaves give very charming and new effects of colour by their transparency. Some of the irises so much used are manufactured in this new style, too.

Millinery, by the way, is reversing for the spring the somewhat topsy-turvy arrangement that we have seen all the winter in the form of lace-adorned and muslin-scarved fur garments, for actually grapes, usually considered quite an autumnal decoration, are just now being much used on hats. Some of the bunches are in gold and some in silver, but they look very vulgar, while those clusters in the natural pale green or luscious purple are really pleasing. However, as to being in season, we are habituated in London nowadays to having the various fruits of the earth at nearly all periods. Thus this very day fruiterers' shops in Regent Street are gay with New Zealand plums of both purple and yellow varieties; baskets of peaches are there from the Cape; Australian pears and apples are as fresh as if just plucked; and, of course, hot-house grapes are delicious and abundant; so, after all, the grapes on hats are "seasonable" enough! Leghorn hats are universally becoming, and a better investment for the first fine days of spring can hardly be made than a rather "flop" shape of this fine straw, bent down in front and cut off short at the back, trimmed with many loops of narrow black velvet ribbon and clusters of bright pink or deep crimson roses.

A noticeable feature of the new millinery is the frequent use of tie-strings, bending down the sides of the hat slightly, and just looped into a long bow and falling ends under the chin; and these may take the form either of velvet ribbon or chiffon ties and ends. When the shape of the hat does not lend itself to side-bends, one long end of chiffon on the left of the hat alone is provided, looped at the end into a rosette or bow, and pinned up on the left side of the bosom with a cluster of flowers or a diamond brooch. All manner of strange shapes are assumed by the brims of hats under the milliner's fingers, the shapes being pliable to command; some are interwoven with chenille, others are of alternate rows of straw plait and folded silk, while embroidered cloth and printed panne and swaths of chiffon are found to form foundations for much crumpled and betwisted *chic* toques. Bonnets are still not much



COMMEMORATIVE UNFURLING EFFECTED IN PATRAS CATHEDRAL ON THE OCCASION OF THE MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD FOR THE BRITISH SOLDIERS KILLED IN THE TRANSVAAL.

favourised; stringed toques are not far away from bonnets, it is true, and they are seen. The tendency to raise toques at the left side, and to trim more highly there than elsewhere, still holds sway.

Charity balls and other entertainments are the exceptions to the general dullness; they are very numerous, and



A SMART TEA-GOWN OF CORDED SILK AND MUSLIN.

people do not hesitate to dress gaily for them. At one of the smartest last week a handsome gown worn was in heliotrope silk, with robings of lace down the front, and carried round the train as a flounce some distance above the hem, headed by a sparkling green and gold galon, lead-green velvet forming waist-belt and bust-trimming, and a long trail of shaded roses hanging down the back from the left shoulder to the waist. Another was a white satin covered with applications of black lace, which might have been worn there, for all that could be seen of their method of fixation; silver sequins were scattered all over the dress between but not on the motifs, and the *chic* of the gown came largely from a daring cherry-coloured crêpe-de-chine scarf fixed on the left shoulder, knotted up against the décolletage, and the fringe hanging to the waist, scarlet geraniums being worn in the coiffure. A tunic of pearl-grey crêpe-de-chine was worn over a deep flounce of Irish guipure, a silver fringe edging the tunic above the lace, and a bolero of silver embroidery edged with silver fringe adorning the corsage. Rose-coloured panne with white satin was an effective combination, the make being a Princess of the ivory satin with the pink panne as a deep, swathed belt pinned on with diamond brooches in front, and the pink also hemming the plain skirt of rich white satin. Girls' dresses for parties are still almost exclusively in airy fabrics.

Our Illustrations are of smart tea-gowns, one of them at least quite suitable for a dinner-dress too. This is made with a bolero of guipure lace, and a dress of white net laid over white satin and appliquéd with lace motifs, a scarf of black chiffon and a handsome jewelled belt and ornaments complete a very handsome gown. The other has an overdress of corded silk embroidered in light and dark cordings, with belt and bust pieces so arranged as to give the popular bolero effect, the underdress is of finely pleated silk muslin.

Messrs. Kelway and Son, the famous horticulturists, of Langport, Somerset, have sent me a really magnificent catalogue that they have just issued, under the title of "Kelway's Manual." They will send it gratis and post free, and to everybody who takes an interest in flowers it cannot fail to be both valuable and pleasing. It is crowded with illustrations, some of them printed in colours; the frontispiece deserves framing. Among Kelway's noticeable specialities are their grand peonies, both of the tree and the ordinary herbaceous variety, their delphiniums, and their new fruits, such as the cultivated blackberry and the Logan berry, a cross between the raspberry and blackberry. Every garden-lover should send at once for a copy of the "manual."—FLORENA.



THE MAXIM AUTOMATIC GUN.

The 37-millimetre-Maxim automatic gun weighs half as much as the old Gatling gun which fires ordinary rifle ammunition, the projectiles of which weigh rather less than an ounce. But this Maxim gun fires projectiles which weigh slightly more than 1 lb. each, they have a diameter of 1½ in., and the gun fires at the rate of 300 per minute.

The advantages of this gun over the ordinary light machine-gun are that, with the small gun using rifle ammunition, the gunner is quite unable to observe where the projectiles are striking; but with this gun the case is different. The shot makes a cloud of smoke in bursting, so the gunner is quite able, after firing a few rounds, to locate his aim, and bring the smoke patch, as one may say, to cover the enemy.

The gun in the photograph is shown on a naval mount. The Boers have the same guns mounted on wheels. The Boers operate this gun as follows: The sights are adjusted as near as possible to the range. The Boers then hold the trigger in the firing position for about two seconds; during this time, say, about ten shots will be put in flight. The Boer then waits until the shots strike, and observes the smoke carefully through a field-glass; if the aim is not correct he adjusts his sight, and keeps on doing so until the bursting shells explode in exactly the right spot. It will, therefore, be seen that the gun itself is a species of range-finder.

From the daily papers it would appear that the British have found this gun the most annoying of any weapon in the Boer service. It is effective at a range of 2000 yards. Our Government has not been slow to recognise its advantages since the war commenced, having purchased a very large number of a type considerably superior to the old guns which the Boers have. The Americans have also purchased a large number of these guns, but of a larger type and longer range, for their Navy; indeed, it may be



THE MOST ANNOYING WEAPON THE 37-MILLIMETRE MAXIM AUTOMATIC GUN.

No. 1000000 by our

is to despatches as the "Maxim" and "Maxim-Nordenfolt," minute. Its range is 2000 yards.

at the present minute that this type of gun has been adopted as the machine-gun of the United States Navy Service.

In the despatches which one sees in the newspapers these guns are referred to as the "Vickers-Maxim" and "Maxim-Nordenfolt Gun," but they are all in reality the Maxim automatic gun with the belt feed.

The Rev. J. Wickham Legg writes in a Church paper: "There is a tradition that in Dr. Sumner's time a pious footman at Lambeth was entrusted with the duty of drawing up public prayers and thanksgivings. It may be so. I can remember them very well. They were a terror to the faithful."

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

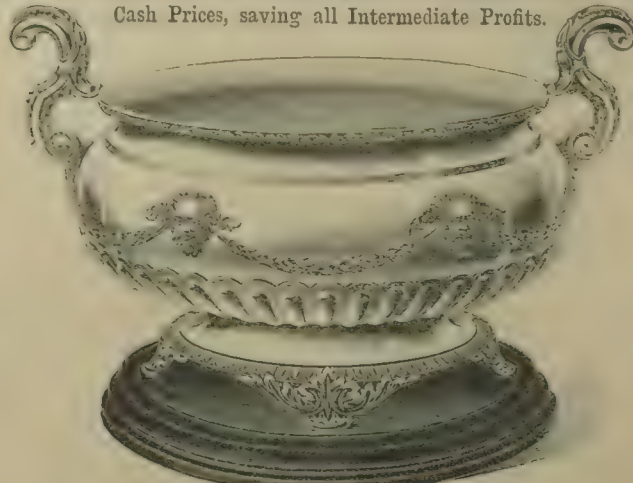
There is no copyright in a name, at any rate for social purposes. But in the case of a title which is the grant of her Majesty the case is somewhat different; and a suit heard before Mr. Justice Barnes has brought into prominence one or two rather subtle points of law in its relation to domestic life. Lady Violet Nevill, having married Lord Cowley and having subsequently divorced him, married a second time, but still continued to bear the title of the Countess Cowley, and to use the Earl's arms. The Earl brought an action to restrain the lady from so doing, and the Court in this instance took the side of the Earl. Against that decision she is to make her appeal to a higher Court. Countess Cowley is held by her second marriage to have forfeited the honours conferred by her first. Marriage makes, but also unmakes. Mr. Justice Barnes, who, however, rather invited the worsted litigant to challenge his decision, laid this rule down as the basis of his judgment. A minor point was that the Countess Cowley—or Lady Violet Myddelton, as she is now styled—being the mother of the heir to the Earldom, wished to bear the name of her son. It was hardly an answer to say that the son, being styled by courtesy Viscount Dangan, did not really bear the same name. Courtesy titles and their associations are almost as familiarly known as family names, and the conjunction of mother and son in a common nomenclature is very naturally to be desired. A large number of instances, more or less similar to Lady Violet Myddelton's, will be called to mind. One such is that of Mr. George Wyndham and the Countess Grosvenor—the mother of the young Duke of Westminster having always retained the style and title of her first husband and the father of her eldest son rather than that of her second husband, the present Under-Secretary of State for War.



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TIME IS THIS LIFE'S RECKONER!

Out of eternity this new day is born, Into eternity at night doth return;
Think! wilt thou let it slip useless away?

*'So here hath been dawning
Another blue day;
Think, wilt thou let it
Slip useless away?'*

*Out of Eternity
This new day is born,
Into Eternity
At night doth return.*

*Behold it aforesaid
No eyes ever did;
So soon it for ever
From all eyes is hid.*

*Here hath been dawning
Another blue day;
Think, wilt thou let it
Slip useless away?'*

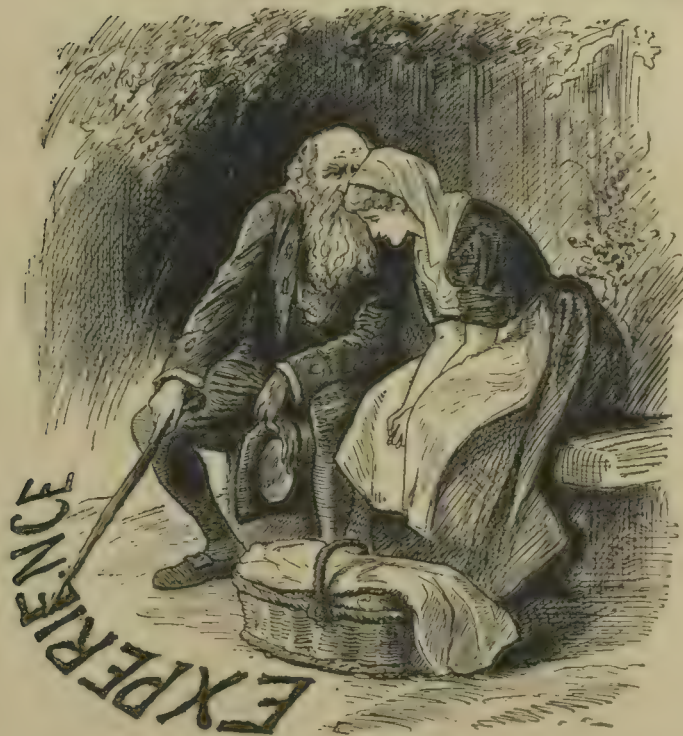
T. CARLYLE.

NO VOICE, HOWEVER FEEBLE, LIFTED UP FOR TRUTH, DIES!

"No Effort, However Small, Put Forth for the Right Cause, fails in its Effect." WHITTIER.

THE HONEY OF WISDOM!!!

We gather the Honey of Wisdom from Thorns, not from Flowers.



NOBILITY OF LIFE.

"Who best can suffer, best can do."—MILTON.

WHAT ALONE ENABLES US TO DRAW A JUST MORAL FROM THE TALE OF LIFE?

*"Were I asked what best dignifies the present and consecrates the past; what alone enables us to draw a just moral from the Tale of Life; what sheds the purest light upon our reason; what gives the firmest strength to our religion; what is best fitted to soften the heart of man and elevate his soul, I would answer, with *Lassues*, it is 'EXPERIENCE.'"*—LORD LYTON.

WHO ARE THE REALLY GREAT AND SUCCESSFUL MEN OF THE WORLD?

"Those who take honours in Nature's University, who learn the laws which govern men and things and obey them, are the really great and successful men of the world. Those who won't learn are plucked, and then you can't come up again. Nature's pluck means extermination."—HUXLEY.

The simple meaning is, when ailing, pay no attention to the regulation of your diet, exercise, or occupation; attempt no conformity to the laws of life, or when you

have drawn an overdraft on the bank of life, etc., avoid the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and you will be surprised to learn of the body what a frail and feeble tenement it is, "which, like the brittle glass that measures time, is often broke ere half its sands are run."

WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.—How important it is to every individual to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy such as

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

to check disease at the onset! For this is the time. *With very little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river.* It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon all householders and those who are visiting or residing in any hot or foreign climate. Whenever a change is contemplated likely to disturb the condition of health, let ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' be your companion, for, under any circumstances, its use is beneficial, and never can do harm. When you feel out of sorts, yet unable to say why, frequently, without any warning, you are suddenly seized with Lassitude, Disinclination for Bodily or Mental Exertion, Loss of Appetite, Sickness, Pain in the Forehead, Dull Aching of Back and Limbs, Coldness of the Surface, and often Shivering, etc., then your whole body is out of order, the spirit of danger has been kindled, but you do not know where it may end. It is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand that will always answer the very best end, with a positive assurance of doing good in every case, and in no case any harm. *The pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm.* The common idea when not feeling well is "I will wait and see—perhaps I shall be better to-morrow"; whereas, had a supply of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises as untimely death? "*I used my 'FRUIT SALT' freely in my last severe attack of Fever; and I have every reason to say it saved my life.*"—J. C. ENO."

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CAMP OF THE 18TH BATTERY.

WITH THE TROOPS ON THE MODDER RIVER.—[PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY AN OFFICER.]

After a period of quiescence, interest has reawakened in the operations at Modder River, with General Macdonald's movement at Koodoosberg and Lord Roberts's arrival at the scene of operations there. The Field-Marshal has addressed the Highland Brigade, recalling their past services together, and auguring favourably for the future.

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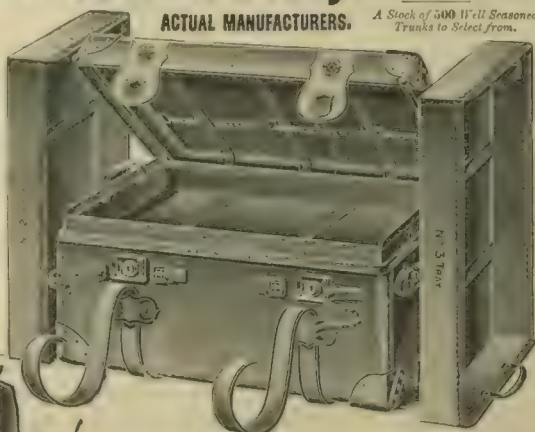
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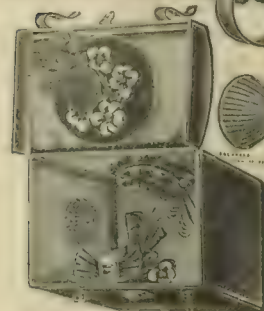
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War Correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

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Messrs. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and SONS will publish, about the end of February,

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Fine White Double-cut Brilliants, £105.

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New Lucky Diamond Chain, with 1000 15 6 Ruby, Sapphire, or Emerald, 15 6 Brilliant, 25s. All Gold, 7 0 and 6 6.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 14, 1894), with a codicil (dated Jan. 15, 1895), of Mr. Stephen Busk, of 30, Upper Brook Street, who died on Jan. 1 last, was proved on Feb. 1 by Alan Lupton, Sydney Lupton, and William Walter Lupton, the nephews, the executors, the value of the estate being £497,511. The testator bequeaths £1000 to the National Life-boat Society; £300 each to the National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children, the North London Home for Aged Christian Blind Women (Hanley Street), and the Somers Town Blind Society; £200 each to the British Home for Incurables (Clapham Rise), the Cripples' Home and Industrial Schools for Girls (Marylebone Road), and the Orphan Working School (73, Cheapside); £100 each to the London Hospital and St. George's Hospital; and £50 each to the Blackfriars Mission (Great Charlotte Street), the London Domestic Mission (Buxton Street), and the Girls' Home (Charlotte Street, Portland Place). He also bequeaths £20,000 and his leasehold house, with the furniture and effects therein, to his nephew William Walter; £22,000 to his nephew Sydney; £21,000 to his nephew Alan; £4000 to his niece Rose Martha; £3000 each to his nephews Lionel and George, and to his niece Lilian; £5000 to his brother Andrew Laurence Busk; and many other legacies to relatives, friends, and servants. The residue of his

property he leaves to his nephews Alan, Sydney, and William Walter Lupton.

The will (dated July 5, 1895), with three codicils (two dated Aug. 19, 1898, and the other Oct. 23, 1899), of Mr. Benjamin Arncliffe, J.P., of Pendleton and Manchester, was proved on Jan. 22 at the Manchester District Registry by Samuel Arncliffe, the brother, William Hudson Fawcitt, and Charles James Miller, the executors, the value of the estate being £277,472. The testator gives certain pictures, books, and works of art to the Manchester Corporation for the Art Gallery, to Owens College, and the Manchester Reform Club; the Freedom of the Borough of Salford, conferred on him, with the casket, to his son Benjamin; £250 each to his executors; and legacies to relatives and servants. The residue of his property he leaves as to one sixth each to his children, William Henry, Benjamin, Charles Smith, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Southam, and Mrs. Helena Coria Sprott, and one sixth, upon trust, for the widow and children of his deceased son Frederick.

The will (dated Dec. 21, 1895) of Mr. George Pearson, J.P., of Brickendonbury, Hertford, who died on March 3, 1899, was proved on Feb. 5 by Sir Weetman Dickinson Pearson, Bart., M.P., and Edward Ernest Pearson, the sons, and Mrs. Sarah Pearson, the widow, three of the executors, the value of the estate being £215,872. The testator gives £5000, his household furniture, horses and

carriages, the arrears of rent of his Hertford estate up to the time of his decease, an annuity of £3500, and the use for life of Brickendonbury to his wife. The residue of his property he leaves, as to three sixteenths each, to his sons Edward, Ernest, and Frederick George Waites; and one sixteenth absolutely, and one sixteenth upon trust, for each of his five daughters. Mr. Pearson states that he has already made provision for his son Weetman.

The will (dated Dec. 11, 1885), with a codicil (dated Aug. 24, 1895), of Sir Henry Bruce Meux, third Bart., of 41, Park Lane, Theobalds Park, Waltham Cross, and Dauntsey House, Dauntsey, Wilts, who died on Jan. 11, was proved on Feb. 6 by Dame Valerie Susie Meux, the widow, one of the executors, the value of the estate being £276,649. The testator leaves all his property to his wife for her own absolute use and benefit, and empowers her to nominate a director to Meux's Brewery.

The will (dated July 18, 1898) of Mr. William Richardson, of 24, Belsize Grove, Hampstead, who died on Dec. 12, was proved on Jan. 30 by Frederick Walters, Henry John Norman, and George Forbes, the executors, the value of the estate being £122,528. Subject to the gift of £100 each to his executors, the testator leaves all his property to his children and the issue of any deceased child.

The will (dated Aug. 29, 1898) of Mrs. Laura Sophia Gretton, widow, of Coney Gree, Up Hatherley, Cheltenham,

Lemco

(Liebig Company's Extract)

is the parting shot at Influenza.

The retreat of Influenza is more dangerous than its attack. Its after ill-effect on the weakened system is often brought about by neglecting the simple precaution of extra diet. Strength is needed. Feed the Invalid. Lemco (Liebig Company's Extract) provides the concentrated sustenance required in the easiest assimilable form.

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Under the Patronage of H.M. the Queen and Royal Family.

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HITCHINGS, Ltd., are the Premier Manufacturers of High Grade Baby Carriages in the World, having special facilities for the supply of High Grade Carriages at the Lowest Prices.

BABY CARRIAGES,
From 2 to 25 Guineas.

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Cigarettes
are in
Everyone's Mouth
and have
Gone to the
-Front-



AWARDED FIRST PRIZE AT EVERY COMPETITION
(but one) in Great Britain.



ALFA-LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS.

BEWARE
OF IMITATIONS.

USERS SAY THEY PAY FOR THEMSELVES IN SIX MONTHS.
Every "Alfa-Laval" is Guaranteed to perfectly separate the quantity stated, and requires LESS POWER TO WORK than any other Separator.

Over
400 Medals,
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HIGHEST CAPACITY COMPATIBLE WITH
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In her hand this dainty nurse
The symbolism bears,
Of Purity and Excellence
And Cleanliness — 'tis PEARS'

They "Touch" the **LIVER.**



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

ABSOLUTELY CURE

SICK HEADACHE,
BILIOUSNESS,
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INDIGESTION,
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SALLOW SKIN,
DIZZINESS,
FURRED TONGUE.

Small Pill.
Small Price.
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ONE AT NIGHT.

Be sure they are **CARTER'S.**

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Messrs. Jas Hennessy & Co.,
holding the largest stock in the world,
only bottle in Cognac (under their
trade-mark, a mailed arm holding a
battle-axe) a Brandy which can be
absolutely relied upon for purity, age,
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USE **THE WELSBACH**

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS & SEE THAT YOU GET THE
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ASK YOUR GASFITTER OR IRONMONGER FOR A CATALOGUE OR

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YORK ST. WESTMINSTER, S.W.
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FACSIMILE OF TIN OF 24 CIGARETTES.

SELLING BY THE MILLION TO THE MILLION.
PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES are now obtainable in Packets containing 6 and 12, and in Tins of 24, 50, & 100. The "Magnum" (large size) are sold in Card Cases containing 8, and in Tins of 10, 50, & 100.

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT TOBACCO

is the ORIGINAL "NAVY CUT" and is made up only in 1 oz. Packets and in 2 oz., 4 oz., 8 oz., and 1 lb. Tins which keep the Tobacco in fine smoking condition. Beware of imitations, and insist on having the ORIGINAL. Ask at all Tobacco Sellers, Stores, &c., and Take No Other.

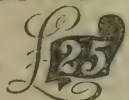
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"FIELD" WATCH

English Lever, Half Chronometer,
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BEST LONDON MAKE.

IN HUNTING, HALF-HUNTING, OR
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For Home Use,
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"HARLENE"
Has the distinguished
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"HARLENE"
Enjoys the Highest
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by the Nobility and
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EDWARDS' "HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
The Finest Dressing, Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed.
A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.



HER MAJESTY THE
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to forward cheque for the six
bottles of "Harlene" daily
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for the Hair has given entire satisfaction. I have
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the Hair at once.

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Produces Luxuriant Hair, Prevents its Falling Off and Turning
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THE WORLD-REMARKED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair
Beautifully Soft, for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, Ac. also
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"HARLENE" Preserves, Strengthens, and Invigorates
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Full Description and List of 25 Languages
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1s. 2d. and (three times 2d. size) 6d. per Bottle, from
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Dear Sirs,—I am very pleased to testify to
the excellent qualities of "HARLENE." It
is most refreshing and invigorating, and
I have found it very stimulating to the growth
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This Society was established in 1862 to supply Trusses, Elastic Bandages, Artificial Limbs, &c., and every other device
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It provides against impecuniosity by supplying the applicants with the most efficient of a Surgical Aid Society. The Society's object is to
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Natural Toilet Preparations.

Toilet 'Anoline', in collapsible tubes, 6d. & 1s. per tube.

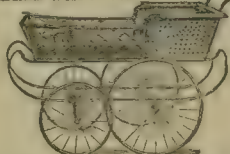
Makes rough skin smooth, and protects delicate
complexions from wind and sun.

'Anoline' Toilet Soap, 6d. per tablet 3 in box, 1s. 6d.

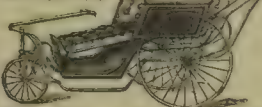
Now circulates; cleanses and keeps the skin smooth.

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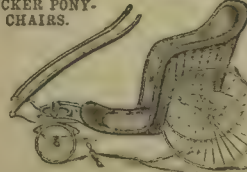
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LEVESON'S WICKER
BATH-CHAIRS on easy
springs, and
self-guiding
wheel.



LEVESON'S VICTORIA IN-
VALID'S CARRIAGE
with self-guiding
front wheel.



BATH-CHAIRS,
WITH HOOD
AND WINDOW.



LEVESON'S Perambulators & Mail Carts.

NEW DESIGNS FOR 1900.
Illustrated Catalogue Post Free.



THE "STANHOPE" CAR, for a
Child to sit Up or Lie Down.



THE "CANOE," on Cee Springs,
In White or Light Tan Colour.

daughter Mrs. Beemelmanns, and the income of £5000 to his daughters May and Frances during their joint lives. Subject thereto he leaves his property to his son Arthur.

The will (dated Nov. 2, 1886) of Captain Henry Gerard Leigh, of Luton Hoo Park, Bedford, and 19, Hans Place, Sloane Street, who died on Jan. 7, was proved on Feb. 2 by John Blundell Leigh, the brother, and Dillon Ross Lewin Lowe, the executors, the value of the estate being £37,125. The testator gives all his furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects to his wife, Mrs. Marion Lindsay Leigh. Subject thereto he leaves all his property, upon trust, for her for life or widowhood, and then as she shall by deed or will appoint to his children.

The will (dated Aug. 31, 1899) of Hedworth Hylton, 2nd Baron Hylton, of Ammerdown Park, Bath, who died

on Oct. 31, was proved on Jan. 23, at the Wells District Registry, by the Hon. William Sydney Hylton Jolliffe, the brother, and George Alfred Daniel, the executors, the value of the estate amounting to £29,979. The testator devises his real estate in Somerset to his son. The residue of his property, subject to two legacies, he leaves to his wife, Anne, Lady Hylton.

The will of Mr. Charles Binny Trevor, of 5, Sussex Place, W., formerly Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, who died on Nov. 24, was proved on Jan. 31 by Arthur Hill Trevor, the son, the value of the estate being £883.

The growing importance of the passenger traffic passing between England and France is illustrated by the following returns of the three principal routes—Newhaven-

Dieppe, Dover-Calais, and Folkestone-Boulogne—for the years 1898 and 1899—

	1898.	1899.
Newhaven-Dieppe	167,472	176,116 + 8,644
Dover-Calais	276,000	261,670 - 14,330
Folkestone-Boulogne ...	133,319	167,437 + 34,118
	576,791	605,223 + 28,432

The increase of 8644 via Newhaven is attributable to the advancing popularity of Dieppe as a summer resort, and to the improvements effected in the through services beyond Paris. The additional 34,118 passengers by way of Folkestone is accounted for by increased pleasure traffic.

There is to be no Ecclesiastical Courts Bill this year. The Bishops have asked that, for the remaining months of 1900, controversy should so far as possible cease, and there is no agreement, but rather sharp division upon the subject.

LADIES AT HOME OR ON TOUR.

(ABSORBENT) **Southalls' (ANTISEPTIC)**
(PATENTED)

"Sanitary Towels"
In Packets of One Dozen—
Size 0 .. 6d. Size 3 .. 2/-
" 1 .. 1/- " 4 .. 2/-
" 2 .. 1/6 " 5 .. 2/9
Size 1 can also be had in Packets of Six Towels at 6d.
Sample Packets (marked Size 5) at 6d., containing three Size 0, one each 1, 2 and 4, post free, eight stamps.

SOUTHALLS' SANITARY SHEETS
for Accommodation. In three sizes, 1/-, 2/- and 2/6 each.

IN USE 70 YEARS
CONGREVE'S
Balsamic ELIXIR

The Best Remedy for
DISEASES OF THE LUNGS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS & COLDS.
Most Efficacious Treatment of
TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION.
Of all Patent Medicine Vendors, 101, 29, 48, 11, and 22.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Cure COUGH, COLD, HOARSENESS, and INFLUENZA.
Cure any IRRITATION or SORENESS of the THROAT.
Relieve the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION.
Relieve BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CATARRH.
Clear and give Strength to the VOICE OF SINGERS.
And are indispensable to PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

Of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors, 1s. 11d. per Box.

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See that the words "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are on the Government Stamp round each Box, without which none are genuine.

The "DUFF" GERM-PROOF FILTER

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The most rapid Germ-Proof filtering medium on the market.

Approved by the British Medical Association.

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HOVENDEN'S EASY
HAIR CURLER
PRICE 6/- PER BOX.

They will not entangle or break the Hair. Are effective and require no skill to use. Made in Five Colours.
12 CURLERS IN BOX. FREE BY POST, 8 STAMPS.
Of all Hairdressers and Fancy Dealers.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, now being sold by Drapers and Others. The Genuine bear our TRADE MARK on the Right-Hand Corner of each Label.
WHOLESALE OF R. HOVENDEN & SONS, LTD.,
BERNERS ST., W., AND CITY RD., E.C., LONDON.

EAU DE SUEZ

The use of this valuable Mouth Wash ensures entire freedom from Toothache and Decay of the Teeth. That with the Green Thread is invaluable to those who suffer periodically from Toothache. Sensitiveness of the Gums, Decay and Offensive Breath, by using a few drops in a little water to rinse the mouth with daily, they will not only never suffer again, but will preserve their teeth sound and white all the year round. Of all Chemists, or sent free from WILCOX & CO., 85, Mortimer Street, London.

2/9 EAU DE SUEZ
YELLOW
THREAD
INSTANTANEOUS
TOOTHACHE CURE

3/6 EAU DE SUEZ
GREEN
THREAD
EFFECTS TOOTHACHE

3/- EAU DE SUEZ
RED
THREAD
ADAPTED FOR CHILDREN

SECURES COMFORTABLE TEETH

FROM the year 1790 to the year 1900

all the Royalty and Nobility of the world have testified to the value of



ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

For Preserving, Beautifying, Strengthening, and Restoring the Hair. No other preparation has had such a remarkable success, and the fact that it has always stood on its own Merits and not relied on bogus or paid-for testimonials, shows it to be the most reliable and genuine preserver of the hair you can use. For fair or grey hair you should use Golden Macassar Oil, as it does not stain the hair or linen. Bottles, 8s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR produces soft, fair, delicate skin, and removes all cutaneous eruptions, redness, &c. Bottles, 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO whitens the teeth, prevents decay, sweetens the breath. Sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers, and A. ROWLAND & SONS, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

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SWEET.
COOL.
FRAGRANT.

TADDY & CO.,
MINORIES, E.C.

IF YOU HAVE NEVER SMOKED A
"MASTA" PIPE
You do not know what a cool and dry
smoke really is.

Perfectly simple. No accessories required. Prices 1/6 to 2/6. Of all Tobacconists. If any delay, write to—
"MASTA" PATENT PIPE CO., DEPT. 3, 153, FLEET ST., LONDON.

RELIABLE **PIANOS** RELIABLE
AT POPULAR PRICES.
HIRE, SALE, 3 YEARS' SYSTEM.
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ALL MAKERS. WRITE FOR LISTS.

MARIANI WINE

4/- Per Bottle. 45/- Per Doz.

THE BEST AND SUREST TONIC PICK-UP,
Especially after INFLUENZA.
SO PLEASANT TO TAKE.
SO STRENGTHENING AND NOURISHING FOR THE BODY.
SO STIMULATING AND REFRESHING FOR THE BRAIN.

His Holiness THE POPE, President MCKINLEY, and no less than 8000 PHYSICIANS have sent unsolicited Testimonials as to the extremely Recuperative and Health-giving Properties of **MARIANI WINE.**

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY,
EXHAUSTION & WANT OF ENERGY.

ALL CHEMISTS SELL IT, or delivered free from WILCOX & CO., 63, Mortimer St., London, W.

THE BEST LENS

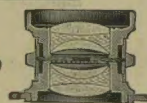
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PASTA



MACK

For Bath and Toilet use.
PASTA MACK is made in perfumed Tablets, Sparkling and Effervescent when placed in the water. Beautifies the complexion, softens the water and yields a delicious perfume to the skin. To be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, in 2/6 and 4/- boxes, or direct from the Wholesale Depot 32, SNOW HILL, LONDON, E.C.

BABIES ON FIRE

With Itching Burning Skin and
Scalp Humours.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and crusted skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails, and prove a blessing to worn-out, worried parents.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. French depot: L. MARY, Paris. Australian depot: E. TOWNS & CO., Sydney. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A.

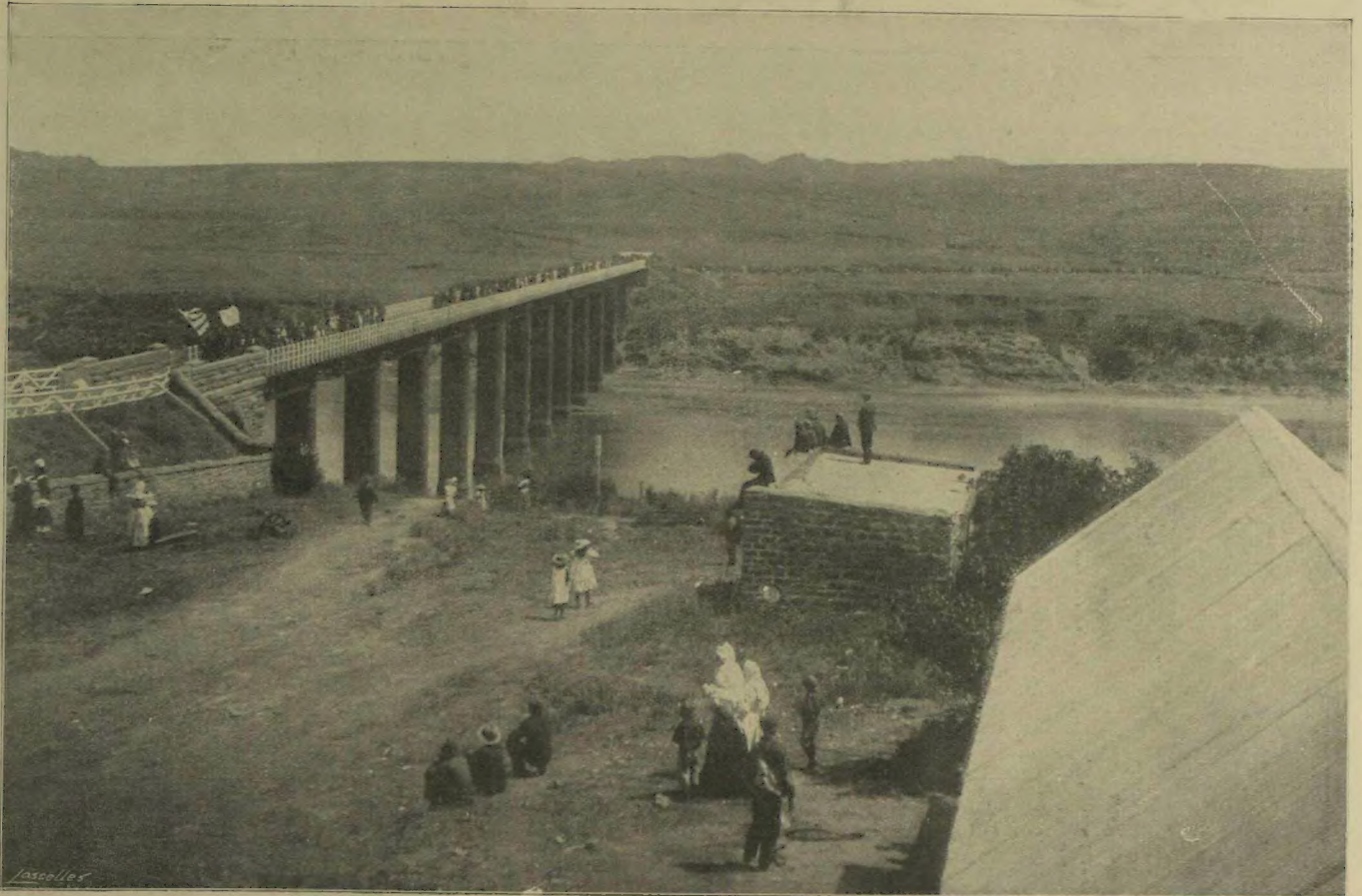


Photo. Dagmore, Alwal North.

THE BOERS ENTERING ALIWAL NORTH.

Aliwal North, in Cape Colony, stands on the southern bank of the Orange River. Its population is about 2500.



FOREIGN ATTACHÉS INSPECTING CHIEVELEY CAMP.

Photograph (enlarged) by our Special Correspondent, Sir Reginald Leighton.



GREAT BRITAIN, HER COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES: PATRIOTIC TABLEAU AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE IN AID OF THE GUARDS' WAR FUND.

Miss Muriel Wilson delivering her address in the character of Cape Colony.



REGIMENTAL MULE TRANSPORT, CHIEVELEY.

Photograph taken by an Officer and lent by General Carey.



NAVAL GUNS, DRAWN BY OXEN, ON THE MARCH AT CHIEVELEY.

Photograph (enlarged) taken by an Officer and lent by General Carey.